

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of transmitting information through a data switching apparatus connected to a plurality of input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>) and output line end devices (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>), said input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>) transmitting protocol information packets to the data switch for transmission to specific output line end devices (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>),

the data switching apparatus comprising a plurality of input traffic manager units (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) a plurality of output traffic manager units (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) and a data switch (SW), the data switch (SW) comprising a plurality of input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>), a plurality of output routers (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>), and a memory-less cyclic switch fabric (SCM), and a switch controller (SM), said switch fabric being controlled by said switch controller (SM), said input traffic manager units (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) being connected to one or more of said input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>), and said output traffic manager units (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) being connected to one or more of said output line end devices (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>),

each input traffic manager unit (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) being arranged to convert the protocol information packets it receives from the respective input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>) into fixed length cells having a header (UH), said header (UH) indicating the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>01</sub> ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) connected to the output line end device (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>) to which the cell should be sent,

each input router (SRI<sub>01</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) being arranged to receive cells from a respective group of said input traffic manager units (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ... ITM<sub>n</sub>), and to

maintain virtual output queues for each output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>);

each output router (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>) being arranged to transmit cells to a respective group of said output traffic manager units (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>);

the method comprising, on the arrival of a cell from an input traffic manager unit (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) the input router (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) examining the cell header (UH), placing it in a virtual output queue for the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) indicated by the cell header (UH), generating a transfer request (RFT) including the address of the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) indicated by the header (UH) of that cell, and passing said request (RFT) to the switch controller (SM),

characterized in that:

said cell headers (UH) include message priority information, and said transfer requests (RFT) include a priority code;

the switch fabric (SCM) is controlled by the switch controller (SKI) to connect ones of said input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) to ones of said output routers (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>);

the switch controller (SM) schedules the passage of the cells across the switch fabric (SCM) at each switch cycle, by using a first arbitration process to select which of said input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) to connect to which of said output routers (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>), and controls the switch fabric to connect the selected input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) to the corresponding selected output routers (SRE<sub>0</sub>,

$SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ); and

upon it being determined that a given input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is to be connected to a given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ):

that given input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) performs a second arbitration process to select a single virtual output queue, from among the virtual output queues for the output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) to which the given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) sends cells, and transmits the cell at the head of the selected virtual output queue across the switch fabric (SCM) to the given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ),

and the given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) transmits the cell to the output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) indicated by the cell header (UH).

2. A method according to claim 1 in which each input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) maintains a virtual output queue for each output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) and priority level, and upon receipt of a cell the input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) places the cell in the virtual output queue for the priority and output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) indicated by the cell header (UH).

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2 in which each output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) maintains an output queue for each of the group of output manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) to which it transmits cells.

4. A method according to any preceding claim in which each input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) maintains an input buffer for each of the group of input traffic manager units ( $ITM_0, ITM_1, \dots ITM_n$ ) from which it receives signals.

5. A method according to any preceding claim in which said second arbitration process performed by the given input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is a weighted round-robin arbitration process based upon: the length of said output virtual queues of the given input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ); an aggregate queue packet urgency; and a backpressure from said output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ).

6. A method according to any preceding claim in which the first arbitration process selects which input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) and output routers ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) to connect, to maximise the number of said requests (RIFT) which can be satisfied.

7. A data switching apparatus for connection to a plurality of input line end devices ( $ILE_{00}, ILE_{01}, ILE_{0m}$ ) and output line end devices ( $ELE_{00}, ELE_{01}, ELE_{0m}$ ) to transmit protocol information packets received from said input line end devices ( $ILE_{00}, ILE_{01}, ILE_{0m}$ ) to specific output line end devices ( $ELE_{00}, ELE_{01}, ELE_{0m}$ ),

the data switching apparatus comprising a plurality of input traffic manager units ( $ITM_0, ITM_1, ITM_n$ ), a plurality of output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) and a data switch (SW), the data switch (SW) comprising a plurality of input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ), a plurality of output routers ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ), a

memory-less cyclic switch fabric (SF), and a switch controller (SM), said switch fabric being controlled by said switch controller, each of said input traffic manager units (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) being for connection to one or more of said input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>), and each of said output traffic manager units (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>,... ETM<sub>n</sub>) being for connection to one or more of said output line end devices (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>),

each input traffic manager unit (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>) being arranged to convert the protocol information packets it receives from the respective input line end devices (ILE<sub>00</sub>, ILE<sub>01</sub>, ILE<sub>0m</sub>) into fixed length cells having a cell header (UH), said cell header (UH) indicating the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>00</sub>, ETM<sub>01</sub> ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) connected to the output line end device (ELE<sub>00</sub>, ELE<sub>01</sub>, ELE<sub>0m</sub>) to which the cell should be sent,

each of the input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) being arranged to receive cells from a respective group of said input traffic manager units (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>), to maintain a set of virtual output queues for each output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>), and, on the arrival of a cell from an input traffic manager unit (ITM<sub>0</sub>, ITM<sub>1</sub>, ITM<sub>n</sub>), to examine the cell header (UH), to place it in a virtual output queue for the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>) indicated by the cell header (UH), to generate a transfer request (RFT) including the address of the output traffic manager unit (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>,...ETM<sub>n</sub>) indicated by the header (UH) of that cell, and to pass said request (RIFT) to the switch controller,

each output router (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>) being connected to a

respective group of said output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ );

characterized in that:

each output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) is arranged, upon receipt of a cell having a header (UH) which indicates one of that group of output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ), to transmit the cell to that indicated output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ );

said input traffic manager units ( $ITM_0, ITM_1, ITM_n$ ) are arranged to include message priority information in said cell headers (UH), and said input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) are arranged to include a priority code in said transfer requests (RFT);

the switch fabric (SCM) is arranged, under the control of the switch controller (SM), to connect ones of said input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) to ones of said output routers ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ );

the switch controller (SM) is arranged to schedule the passage of the cells across the switch fabric at each switch cycle, by using a first arbitration process to select which of said input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) to connect to which of said output routers ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ), and control the switch fabric to connect the selected input routers ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) to the corresponding selected output routers ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ); and

each input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is arranged, upon it being determined that that input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is to be connected to a given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ), to perform a second arbitration process to select a single

virtual output queue from among the virtual output queues for the output traffic manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) to which the given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) is connected, and to transmit the cell at the head of the selected virtual output queue across the switch fabric (SF) to the given output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ).

8. A data switching apparatus according to claim 7 in which, each input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ), is arranged to maintain a virtual output queue for each output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) and priority level, and the input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is arranged to place a received cell in the virtual output queue for the priority and output traffic manager unit ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) indicated by the cell header (UH).

9. A data switching apparatus according to claim 7 or 8 in which each output router ( $SRE_0, SRE_1, \dots SRE_p$ ) is arranged to maintain an output queue for each of the group of output manager units ( $ETM_0, ETM_1, \dots ETM_n$ ) to which it can send cell.

10. A data switching apparatus according to any of claims 7 to 9 in which each input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots SRI_p$ ) is arranged to maintain an input buffer for each of the group of input traffic manager units ( $ITM_0, ITM_1, ITM_n$ ) from which it receives signals.

11. A data switching apparatus according to any of claims 7 to 10 in which said second arbitration process is a weighted round-robin arbitration process based upon: the length of said output virtual queues of the given input router ( $SRI_0, SRI_1, \dots$

SRI<sub>p</sub>); an aggregate queue packet urgency; and a backpressure from said output traffic manager units (ETM<sub>0</sub>, ETM<sub>1</sub>, ... ETM<sub>n</sub>).

12. A data switching apparatus according to any of claims 7 to 11 in which the first arbitration process selects which input routers (SRI<sub>0</sub>, SRI<sub>1</sub>, ... SRI<sub>p</sub>) and output routers (SRE<sub>0</sub>, SRE<sub>1</sub>, ... SRE<sub>p</sub>) to connect, to maximise the number of said requests (RIFT) which can be satisfied.